# Nippon Times

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# GRIM BATTLE RAGES NEAR SEINE SECTOR; FOE'S PLANS FOILED

## Yanks Halted in Paris March; Reich Checks Enemy Drive To Encircle Marseilles

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—With an estimated 2,000,000 German, American, British, Canadian, Polish, French soldiers and thousands of other auxiliary forces from all parts of the world engaged in the war's most sanguinary battle, the focal points remained as two weeks ago in the sector west of the lower Seine.

The invasion enterprise was to be decided there but it can be said already that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, has not achieved his objective—the destruction of two German armies. The Germans after inflicting extraordinary high losses on the Anglo-American forces southeast of Caen tore an opening toward the east through which they are continually removing the bulk of their formations. The anti-Axis command reacted quickly to this fact and at present the Americans are trying hard to advance west of the Seine northward to make another bid to roll up the German flank.

Between the Loire and the middle course of the Seine where the enemy pressure is at present exerted, the centers of fighting were in the sectors of Touques-Lisieux and Dreux where the enemy forces are working northward toward Evreux.

**Reich Evacuates Lisieux**

British and Canadian divisions closely following German detachment movements pushed farther in the Touques sector, but failed to achieve their aim—to surround the German formations operating there. Meanwhile, German troops continued systematic detachment toward the east. The ruined town of Lisieux was evacuated to straighten the front.

The most bitter fighting of the past 24 hours took place on the 811 Highway at St. Pierre Sur Dives, Livarot and west of Lisieux.

Enemy thrusts carried forward on the broad front against the Evreux sector from the south also led to heavy fighting. German counter-attacks there with the aim to keep their rear free for greater mobility ended in the recapture of the town of Breteuil southwest of Evreux.

The fighting outside Paris took a secondary position in the general strategic situation. According to information received, the 28th Army Corps was to have reached Paris on the night of August 21, but German defenders with anti-tank guns repelled the American attacks with heavy losses.

**U.S. Offensives Stopped**

The American 3rd Army yesterday still continued its large-scale attack in the sector east of Chartres in three directions. In the northeastern area, their attacks were intercepted near Rambouillet and Arpajon. The second thrust by way of Etampes which after 15 hours of severe struggle was lost moving eastward was stopped near Maisse and Milly where violent tank fighting developed during which the attackers suffered heavy losses. The third wedge, as expected, was launched toward Nemours and in the direction of Fontainebleau-Montereau. This thrust, too, was stopped by the German bolt positions in the area of Pitiviers.

In Southern France, the enemy succeeded in widening its bridgeheads after hard fighting. German troops disengaged themselves from the Durance River which was reached by the enemy along the wide front between Saron le Puvence and Oraison. From this sector, the invading forces swerved eastward and advanced straight through the Provence Alps to the Cannes area.

Meanwhile, fighting around the ports in the western sector of the bridgehead was intensified. Embittered struggle raged near Hyeres north of Toulon and in some places desperate hand-to-hand fighting developed. All enemy attacks, however, were foiled by tenacious resistance of the German troops and by concentrated gun fire. Heavy guns of the German naval coastal batteries joined the fighting and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

**Marseilles Drive Checked**

The enemy troops at Aix pushed forward along the Arc River toward the north and west while a part of the formations swerved southward aiming to encircle Marseilles from the north and east. All enemy efforts to advance to this port city have so far been checked by German barrage positions.

Merely local fighting took place in Brittany during the past 24 hours. American attacks against positions northeast of Brest were foiled. German local attacks at Concarneu, Lorient and St. Nazaire on the other hand were successful.

The garrison of Cecembre Island near St. Malo is holding out against fierce enemy fire from land and sea. In the exchange of artillery fire with American destroyers, the enemy warships turned off after having received several heavy hits which caused fires and explosions.

**Land at St. Jean de Luz**

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The Americans, supported by French partisans, yesterday after the heavy fire from their ships' artillery landed a small force at St. Jean de Luz near the Franco-Spanish frontier. The enemy attempt to reinforce the landing group under the cover of fire of the naval formation was frustrated by the German coastal batteries.

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## *Shafer Wants Inquiry Into $20,000,000 Trip Of F.D.R. in Pacific*

**Domei**

**LISBON, August 23.—Estimating the cost of President Roosevelt's recent Pacific tour at $20,000,000, Representative Paul Shafer, Michigan Republican, today threatened to seek a congressional investigation of the trip if the House Naval Affairs Committee should fail to conduct such an inquiry, according to a Washington dispatch. The Republican Representative, pointing out that Roosevelt was protected by a task force of combat vessels including battleships, aircraft carriers and hundreds of planes, remarked, "I think a $20,000,000 sun tan is a little too expensive for a country with a national debt approaching $300,000,000,000."**

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# GERMANS DESTROY 57 ENEMY PLANES

## Big Toll Taken in Attacking Southeastern Reich; 3 More Craft Downed in Hungary

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—A total of 57 planes including 54 four-engined bombers were lost by the Anglo-American bomber formations which raided southeastern Germany yesterday. Three more bombers were brought down last night when a minor force of enemy bombers entered Hungary from the south.

**Luftwaffe Active**

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—German battleplane formations whole day yesterday attacked enemy troop concentrations on the middle Seine and between Mantes and Vernon and continued bombing raids late last night.

Shortly before midnight, heavy Reich bombers appeared over the western bank of the Seine and despite strong enemy defense action scored numerous direct hits on ammunition and fuel depots. Fast German fighter-bombers too carried out repeated low-level attacks on enemy deployments and is reported to have caused heavy casualties by effective machine-gun fire.

**Seine Foe Bombed**

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—While little enemy air activity was seen over the invasion area and Western France last night, German heavy bombers continued their attacks on anti-Axis bases in the Seine district. Despite adverse weather conditions German air formations operated over Nantes and the middle Seine sectors and raided enemy troop concentrations, vehicle columns and depots. They also attacked several enemy battery emplacements in the Dreux-Nantes area with telling effect.

**48 Soviet Planes Downed**

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Furious aerial combats occurred yesterday between German and Soviet planes over the Jassy, Tiraspol and Vistula areas and, according to available reports, 39 Soviet planes were brought down by German fighters while another nine were destroyed by flak fire. The total number of Soviet planes shot down is expected to be bigger when reports from the Baltic area are received. German losses were slight.

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# AXIS DEFENSE FOILS RED ARMY ATTEMPT TO ENTER RUMANIA

## Center of Gravity of East Front Fighting Continues in Lower Dniester Reaches

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The center of gravity of the fighting on the Eastern Front continued in the southern sector in the area between the lower reaches of the Dniester and the Pruth and Sereth where the Soviets with strong tank forces are trying to advance from Tighina southwestward and from Jassy to the south with the aim of breaking through the German-Rumanian defense front.

Today's Rumanian army bulletin said that Russian and German troops were engaged in severe fighting with strong Soviet infantry and tank formations southwest of Tiraspol and on the Moldavia front between the Pruth and the Sereth. After bitter and fluctuating battles against numerically superior opponents, the town of Jassy was evacuated.

Information reaching here said that the Soviets lost 146 tanks in the fighting yesterday on the south front alone.

After grim fighting, the Soviets broke through the foremost German defense positions, but the thrust was checked in front of the second defense line which was erected by the employment of local reserves. The aim of this Soviet offensive on the southern front apparently is to advance into Rumania.

The second gravity center developed between the Bug and Narev rivers between Bialystok and Warsaw where the Soviets launched attacks with strong forces. Heavy bombardment by Soviet battleplanes prepared the attack which was then taken up by tanks followed by strong infantry forces. Fighting increased in intensity hourly, but the German defenses succeeded in checking the advance before a breakthrough was effected.

**No Big Red Attacks**

The general situation on the Eastern Front, however, is characterized by the fact that no large-scale attack by the Red Army forces is taking place along the whole front from the Gulf of Finland down to the Black Sea. Operations which at first were planned on a large scale have fallen apart and assumed the character of local attacks in different sectors.

This is especially true on the front area from the Carpathian foothills to the lower reaches of the Bug. The offensive in the direction of the Vistula which was planned on a large scale had broken down and the fighting there was restricted to individual enterprises. Most of the fighting in this sector was confined to the three bridgeheads and in the area north of Praga. All these operations though carried out with considerable forces encountered tenacious German resistance and no territorial changes were made.

In the adjacent area to the north, in the sector southwest of Bialystok, a new major Soviet attack is under way now between the Bug and Narev which is expected to develop into heavy fighting.

Southwest of Varka and northeast of Warsaw, meanwhile, renewed Soviet breakthrough attempts were frustrated by German formations which destroyed 52 Soviet tanks.

In the sector to the south, German panzer formations launched a large-scale attack against Opatow northeast of Sandomirz in the southern section of the Vistula bend. In the course of this fighting large formations of the Red Army were encircled and wiped out and in addition 54 tanks and 11 shell-throwers were destroyed or captured.

Sixty-two Soviet planes have been reported thus far shot down by German air squadrons yesterday over all the fighting sectors of the Eastern Front.

### Churchill Sees Bonomi

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill met and conferred with General Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of the exile-Greek Government, on August 21, and also met Ivanoe Bonomi, Prime Minister of the exile-Italian regime, on August 22, at the British Embassy, says a Rome dispatch received here. The same report also revealed that after the interviews they dined together when Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Prime Minister of the puppet Italian regime, was also present.

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# *U.S. Forces Use Nippon Flags In Attacking Japanese in Pacific*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

PACIFIC FRONT BASE, August 24.—At last America has elected to show itself in its true colors. It is using the Rising Sun, the national emblem of Japan, freely in order to promote its ends in the war in the Pacific which has entered on a stage replete with the gravest danger to America.

The use of the Rising Sun flag by America, the enemy, has become general on all important war fronts since the war situation took a turn making the enemy realize that he could not be so sure of victory as he had fondly believed himself to be.

It is on record that ships of belligerent countries have used the flags of neutral countries and other emblems prohibited under international law in order to escape falling into enemy hands. But the world history of warfare has no example of the use by a belligerent country of the flag of its foe in order to promote an offensive.

Reports from the fronts where America is in deadly feud with Japan are full of examples of the use of the emblem of the Rising Sun on American planes and submarines for obvious reasons. Such dastardly conduct as suggestive only of a human fiend is repulsive to people with any sense of fair play, and all the more so because of the lip service America has been paying to justice and humanity whenever it parts its lips.

Below are given some examples of the enemy's cowardly action, all of which came to light quite recently.

1. About the middle of July a small enemy vessel, flying a flag with the Rising Sun with Sixteen Rays, the Japanese Naval ensign, came near to the mouth of the Ruyanir River west of Madang in New Guinea. The Japanese who saw it mistook it for a Japanese vessel and gave shouts of joy. Presently they were dastardly attacked by the vessel.

2. An enemy submarine, flying a Rising Sun flag, surfaced in the neighborhood of Puket port looking out on the Indian Ocean in Thailand in early July, and started bombarding Thai vessels.

3. It frequently occurred in the area of Sarmi in New Guinea early this month that Japanese were attacked by the enemy with naval vessels flying the Japanese naval ensign or with planes with the emblem of the Rising Sun marked on the wings and elsewhere.

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# EXILE POLE REGIME BOWING TO SOVIETS

## Cabinet Studying Move to Ask Moscow for Aid to Warsaw Rebel Forces

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 22.—The meeting of the exile Polish government's cabinet today was again entirely taken up with the plight of General Bor's forces in Warsaw and the problem of sending them aid, according to a London dispatch.

Like yesterday, this matter was given priority today over discussions of the memorandum which Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolajczyk proposes should be sent to the Soviet Government. This discussion has consequently once more been postponed.

General Bor's Polish rebel troops had attempted disturbances within Warsaw but the majority of them were stamped out by German troops and the remainder fled to the woods northeast of Warsaw. The Soviet Government completely ignored this rebel force stating that they had acted without orders from the Red Army.

Therefore, to ask for aid for General Bor's beleaguered forces, and at the same time to present a conciliatory proposal to the Soviet Government, the exile Polish government, today, considered the final drafts of proposals which the Polish Minister will offer to Marshal Stalin. This would, in effect, mean the complete yielding of the exile Polish regime. The proposals include a plan for the complete reorganization of the exile Polish government and a new cabinet to be created which would include other Polish elements.

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# *GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS FOE CRUISER*

## *British Warship of Dido Class Lost in Arctic*

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—A British cruiser of the Dido class was sunk by a German submarine in the Arctic waters, it was announced today. Three direct torpedo hits tore the vessel to pieces and it sank within a few minutes. The ship had a displacement of 5,450 tons and was armed with ten 13.2-centimeter guns.

**11 Enemy Ships Sunk**

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—German U-boats during naval engagements with enemy convoy escorts in different waters sank seven freighters totaling 40,000 tons, three escorts and a motor gun-boat, it was announced today. One enemy escort plane was also shot down by a German U-boat.

It was also revealed that German patrol boats, late Sunday night, contacted groups of enemy E-boats in eastern Seine Bay and after embittered fighting sank three of them and heavily damaged another three.

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# FORRESTAL WARNS AGAINST OPTIMISM

## U.S. Navy Head Stresses Japan's War Might in Interview With London Press

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—James V. Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, warned against any excessive optimism with regard to the war with Japan in an interview with the press in London today following his return to the British capital upon the completion of his inspection tour in the Mediterranean theater of war, according to a London dispatch.

"A great number of people in the anti-Axis countries," Forrestal declared, "are of the opinion that as soon as the European War ends Japan will also give up. However, Japan is not such an easy foe. As the anti-Axis forces press nearer to Japan, the Japanese people will be possessed with increasingly greater fighting spirit and will continue the war to the bitter end.

"The Japanese Fleet is seemingly avoiding a decisive battle with the American Navy, but it will be a grave mistake to consider that this is due to any cowardice on the part of the Japanese. It is precisely on this point that we must not belittle the enemy. The men of the Japanese Navy are too well trained to be beaten by ordinary tactics. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that there are powerful, up-to-date ships in the Japanese Navy.

"It must also be kept in mind that as the anti-Axis forces pierce through Japan's surrounding line of defense and attempt to approach nearer to Japan, the Japanese Navy will have the advantage of powerful assistance from strong naval bases."

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### GERMAN TANKS ACTIVE

**Destroy 1,067 Enemy Vehicles Between July 26—August 20**

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—A German tank army stationed off the East Prussian frontier and in Lithuania since July 26 when the Soviets started their offensive against the Baltic coast until August 20, destroyed a total of 1,067 tanks, it was announced today.

In addition, 781 anti-tank guns, 319 guns, 149 shell-throwers, 709 machine-guns and numerous planes were destroyed. The same fighting group captured 2,698 prisoners and 255 deserters.

### Storm Hits North Carolina

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, August 23.—A tropical storm which struck Wilmington, North Carolina, on the night of August 2 caused property damage estimated at $2,000,000 but no loss of life was reported, according to an article which appeared in the Times of August 3 under the title "Storm Damages in U.S. Coast." The report said that heavy damage was suffered by the Wilmington Shipyard and that most of the damage was done by high water which reached the second floor of some houses.

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# CHIANG-YENAN TIES FURTHER ESTRANGED FOLLOWING PARLEY

## Each Side Opposed to Standpoint of Other—Communists Not Eager for Solution

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Political discord between the Chungking government and the Yenan regime has become further intensified as a result of the conferences being held since May, said the Chungking correspondent of the New York Times in his report dated August 22.

"Lin Tsou-han, head of the Yenan regime conferred with Chiang Kai-shek once and also held several conferences with Wang Shih-chieh and Chang Chih-chung, representatives of the Chungking regime, during his two months' stay in Chungking, but the gap between the Chungking and Yenan governments has become much wider, since each side does not believe in the standpoint of the other," the correspondent reported.

"The Chungking side declares that two regimes can not exist in China with each collecting taxes, issuing currencies and executing civil administrative functions. It also insists that all troops be placed under the command of the Chungking regime. On the other hand, the Yenan regime proposes the immediate democratization of the entire administration in China, as the basis for the reconciliation of the two regimes, while Chungking is holding fast to its policy of establishing a constitutional democracy after the conclusion of the present war.

"According to the explanation made by Lin Tsou-han, the army of the Yenan regime consists of 470,000 men. He demanded that Chungking equip 18 divisions of troops, but the Chungking side is only willing to equip 10 divisions. Furthermore, it seems that Chungking has insisted on its right to order Communist troops to go from the frontier area and fight at any specified place.

**Demands of Yenan**

"Yenan also insists that Chungking recognize and legalize all local regimes—those regimes established in the frontier areas and in all occupied districts in China. But this demand was rejected by Chungking, and even the local regimes have come to realize that they are established for the benefit of Yenan alone.

"A certain group of observers believe that Yenan as compared with its attitude two years ago, is not at all eager to solve the questions pending with Chungking. Moreover, because of the military defeats in Honan and Hunan provinces, Chungking has lost much of its power.

"One Soviet physician and two Tass correspondents formerly resided in Yenan, but the Soviet Union showed no concern about the Yenan regime and had no relation whatsoever with the public statements made by the Yenan regime. Even though Yenan may be depending on help from the outside rather than from within China as some people fear, Yenan is in a favorable stragetic position to deal with either outside or inside. Though it is said that Yenan will be satisfied with participating in the democratic administration of China as a lawful political party, it is a well-known fact that it entertains enmity particularly against a certain group in the Kuomintang.

"The Kuomintang side maintains the view that during the war in which a vast territory of China is occupied by the Japanese Forces, it is impossible to establish a constitutional democracy in China. Though recently Chiang Kai-shek has somewhat sentimentally modified the barrier between the frontier area and the Chungking-ruled area, according to the wishes of the foreign correspondents and the United States Military Commission, the political discord between Chungking and Yenan has become more uncontrollable than at the time it was openly discussed."

### F.D.R. to See Churchill

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the Daily Mail, reported today that the meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is not far distant, according to a London dispatch. He said, "Roosevelt and Churchill will probably confer within a few weeks at some place outside of the United States. Roosevelt is said to have started preparations for his departure."

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## *His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Vice-Admiral Oka*

**His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. Thursday graciously received in audience Vice-Admiral Arata Oka who recently returned from the front after rendering distinguished services. The Imperial audience was held with Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, in attendance. Admiral Oka respectfully made reports to the Throne on the actual conditions on the foremost lines and His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant him a gracious Imperial Message. Later Admiral Oka was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress and was granted wine at the Southern Ante-Chamber. The Admiral retired from the Imperial Palace filled with awe and trepidation. It is further learned that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a set of wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest and a gift of money to the Admiral in appreciation of his meritorious services.**

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# MISTAKE IN BURMA BY ROOSEVELT HIT

## Chicago Tribune Says Command of Front Should Be Given To An American General

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—It was a great mistake committed by President Roosevelt to give the command on the Burma front to Britain, and either the British forces should be entirely withdrawn from the front or the command should be transferred to an experienced general like Joseph Stilwell, said the Chicago Tribune, known as an independent newspaper, in its editorial today, according to a Chicago report.

The editorial in substance said:

"To appoint a Britisher as the Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces on the Burma front was decided by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the Quebec conference. On this front, the United States forces were given only supplementary duties, and mainly engaged in supplying war requirements. The British Government appointed Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten the Supreme Commander, but it is his responsibility that the operations of the anti-Axis forces on the front did not satisfactorily develop.

"At one time it was even thought that India would be even conquered by the Japanese Forces. At that time to hide the unfavorable war situation, British authorities enforced an unreasonable censorship on news, and reports however reliable were not allowed to be sent. Even when war correspondents were to return home on vacation, they were permitted to leave only after signing a promise not to write any comment on the strategy of the anti-Axis forces.

"American public opinion will never forget the failure of the British forces on the Burma front. Therefore, in the future there will be a frequent demand that either the British forces withdraw entirely from the Burma front or an experienced man like Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell be given the command. It was certainly a serious mistake of Roosevelt that the command on the Burma front was given to Britain."

### U.S. LIVING COST INCREASES

**Soars by 27.2 Per Cent Since 1939, Says Labor Secretary Perkins**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, August 23.—The cost of living in leading American cities has risen only 5 per cent since last June, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Washington declared but Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said that this index does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods and forced changes in housing and eating away from home, according to a Washington dispatch.

Miss Perkins stated that since 1939, the cost of living has increased by 27.2 per cent according to the Department of Labor estimates.

### Oswald Aranha Resigns

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Dr. Oswald Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, resigned today, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

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# ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO RAID CHICHIJIMA FOILED BY OUR UNITS

## Menoekwari and Menado Attackers Also Repulsed; Foe Bares Saipan Losses

**Special to the Nippon Times**

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 24.—Two large-sized enemy planes attempted to attack Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group yesterday afternoon. Japanese Forces on the spot immediately went into action and Japanese warships in nearby waters downed one of the enemy raiders.

**Menoekwari Raid Fails**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 24.—In several waves a total of 56 enemy fighter and bomber planes on August 22 made daylight attacks on Menoekwari in New Guinea Island, but they failed to carry out any effective raid.

On the morning of the same day four large-sized enemy planes attacked Menado in the Celebes, while on the following morning three fighters and bombers of the anti-Axis air force again attacked the same place. Following counter-attacks by the Japanese Forces on the spot all the raiders fled.

**U.S. Losses Bared**

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Huge American personnel losses during the two-week bitter struggle on Saipan Island against the Japanese Forces were admitted in today's issue of the New York Times, according to a New York dispatch.

The journal declared that during the period, the American forces suffered 9,742 casualties including 1,259 army troops and 8,483 marines either killed or wounded. It added that greater sacrifices must be anticipated as the American forces approach the Japanese inner lines. The paper also said that in the Tarawa Island operations, the Americans sustained 913 dead and 2,073 wounded.

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## *ARGENTINA'S STAND ANGERS U.S. PUBLIC*

### *Yanks Urge More Pressure—British Cautious*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, August 22.—Argentina having refused to fully cooperate with the anti-Axis Powers because of the United States' ban on the export of gold bars to her, strong feeling now prevails in the United States that further economic sanctions should be placed upon her.

However, with regard to this problem, the people in Britain think that such pressure will adversely affect the anti-Axis Powers rather than Argentina because of the fact that the former is obtaining a large quantity of meat from the latter, points out the British press. British papers further opine that further foodstuff restrictions in Britain should be avoided as far as possible for the British populace is already subjected to severe hardships.

Unless the United States has some definite measure to cope with the shortage of foodstuffs in the event of suspension of food supplies from Argentina, it would be better for America not to place such economic sanctions upon Argentina. Moreover, even the American public would not approve of such a step and the Washington Government, too, cannot think it wise to enforce foodstuff restrictions before the forthcoming Presidential election, states the British press.

### Rumanian Cabinet Changed

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The Rumanian Cabinet under General Ion Antonescu resigned en bloc and was replaced by the one headed by General Constantine Sanatescu as Premier, according to a Bucharest dispatch. It is further reported that Julius Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party is included in the newly-installed Cabinet.

### Mitani Reaches Belfort

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, arrived safely in Belfort by air on August 22.

# B-29 CONSTRUCTION GIVEN IN MAGAZINE

## American Weekly Reveals Difficulties of Putting Big Bombers Together

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—A vivid and detailed account of the origin and construction of the much-vaunted enemy B-29's—leviathans of the air—which carried out raids over Japan Proper recently, was made public by Robert DeVore, Collier's reporter, on July 22. His report is as follows:

"When the B-29's made their first visit to Japan a few weeks ago, Brigadier-General Wolfe was responsible for the surprise element. General Wolfe is Commander of the 20th Bomber Command based in China and India. Soon there will be other large bomber commands of huge planes.

"These forces may attack not only from bases in one theater against targets in the same theater, but from two or more theaters against targets anywhere in the world. That is, Japan may be bombed by squadrons from many directions flying at more than 300 miles per hour. Soon there will be a systematic destruction of Japan's war industries which will ultimately result in the elimination of Japan as a industrial nation. We are six months ahead of schedule. Wolfe promised Arnold that he would shave a half-year off the time required to get the B-29's into the combat. He kept this promise.

"The decision to undertake the strategic bombing of Japan was reached at the Quebec Conference in August. But definite commitment to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was made at Cairo. Roosevelt made the commitment because he had assurance from Arnold that it could be done despite the fact that the planes were barely under production and that they were still so full of 'bugs' that few could be used for training.

"The foundation-stone of Arnold's assurance was Wolfe. The planes arrived ahead of schedule, but back in February 1943, none—not even Wolfe—would have believed that the B-29 could be put into combat, let alone flown in numbers about a year later across thousands of miles of ocean to bases where rice fields thrive in February.

"Arnold's desire for a global bomber began to take concrete shape in 1942. The first planes made its initial test flight on September 21 of that year. There were no blueprints for the airplane as a whole. They were made after the plane was put together. Wolfe was Production Chief at the AAF Material Center at Wright Field, in Ohio. He was hurrying a half-dozen fighting planes through the assembly lines at the time. The B-29 was just one of them. It was later that it was to become his obsession.

"By early 1943, three experimental B-29's were ready. People were hopeful. It was a good airplane. There were difficulties, but no more than with any other new machine.

"Then on February 17 came a disaster which threatened to wreck the whole B-29 program. The first experimental super-fortress crashed into a packing company plant at Seattle. Among the 14 dead was Edmund Allen, Boeing's long-range bomber expert and the man who knew more than anyone else about the mechanical complexities of the B-29. With Allen was killed Boeing's entire flight test crew. These men were highly trained engineers and technicians of various sorts and were almost irreplaceable.

"Wolfe at the time told a fellow officer that the situation looked hopeless. For five months the B-29 project slumbered. But one day Wolfe had an idea. Why not get the big plane into production and then train men to fight with them by simulating the operations in the B-17's and B-24's—Flying Fortresses and Liberators? If there were not enough jigs, dies and machine tools to produce B-29's in quantity, start getting them. And what about factories? Build them.

"A Boeing plant bigger than Henry Ford's Willow Run was coming into being at Renton, Washington. Other new plants operated by Martin at Omaha, by Boeing at Wichita and by Bell at Marietta, Georgia, started production.

"What if the B-29 was the most complicated piece of flying machinery in the world? What if the plane's design, engines and fuselage construction, with a pressure cabin for high altitude flying, and its wing and electric mechanism were new and untested? Test them while the plane is in production. What are we waiting for? When you have selected the key men, pilots, bombardiers, navigators and technicians, and everything seems to be getting under way, why not then build bases for the B-29, while officers are put to work on the problem of getting men, spare parts, bombs, ammunition, food, gasoline and oil to localities where the ship is to fight?

"What if you should have to fight from India and China? What if that should create the huge problem in logistics? What should we care? Wolfe's idea was to undertake four or five jobs at once. He thought the idea sound. And so did Arnold. He made Wolfe Chief of the B-29 Special Projects Organization. That was in May 1943.

"A month later, when Wolfe took over the first unit of what was to become his 20th Bomber Command, only one B-29 was in shape for flight. A year afterward, mass formations of super-fortresses were hitting the Japanese.

"On January 13, 1944, Wolfe arrived in the theater from which the first B-29's were to operate. Here he built up a skeleton organization and inspired it with his own fanaticism for work. Together they secured landing-fields and sites from the British and Chinese, supervised runway construction, laying of pipelines, erection of a hospital, sanitary and mess facilities.

"Five days before Wolfe reached the theater, his advance detachment of engineers discovered that runways which easily supported the B-29's and B-24's were hammered to pieces by the B-29's with twice the weight of light and heavy 'quickies.'

"At Cairo, Chiang Kai-shek promised to provide all the labor necessary to build one of the greatest concentrations of airfields in the world for the B-29. He kept his word.

"No motorized equipment was available. No imported materials were to be had. Enlargements of existing fields and construction of new ones had to be done by hand. With picks, shovels, baskets and wheelbarrows, hundreds and thousands of Chinese leveled off runways and covered them with mud and stone.

"By March 11, 265,000 Chinese farmers had left their rich lands nearby and were working on the airfields. When the construction was at its peak, 430,000 of them were on the job. Airfields were built in three months.

"There was an unavoidable lag in the production of spare parts because manufacturers had first to construct power plants for the planes themselves. That meant that spares could not go all the way by water as that would have been too slow. Yet the giant Wright cyclones were so heavy that the army air transport command could move no more than one at a time in its big transports. The system of fast water-and-air transport was set up. It worked; and Wolfe got his spares.

"The first B-29 moved into the theater at the end of March. Wolfe met the plane and greeted each member of its crew by his first name. By April 25, all supplies, spare parts, equipment and signal, weather and maintenance units were on the ground. The airfields were serviceable and Wolfe and his bombers were ready. You can get a B-29 for about $1,500,000, but where do you buy a guy like Wolfe?"

# COMMENTS ON MAQUISARDS

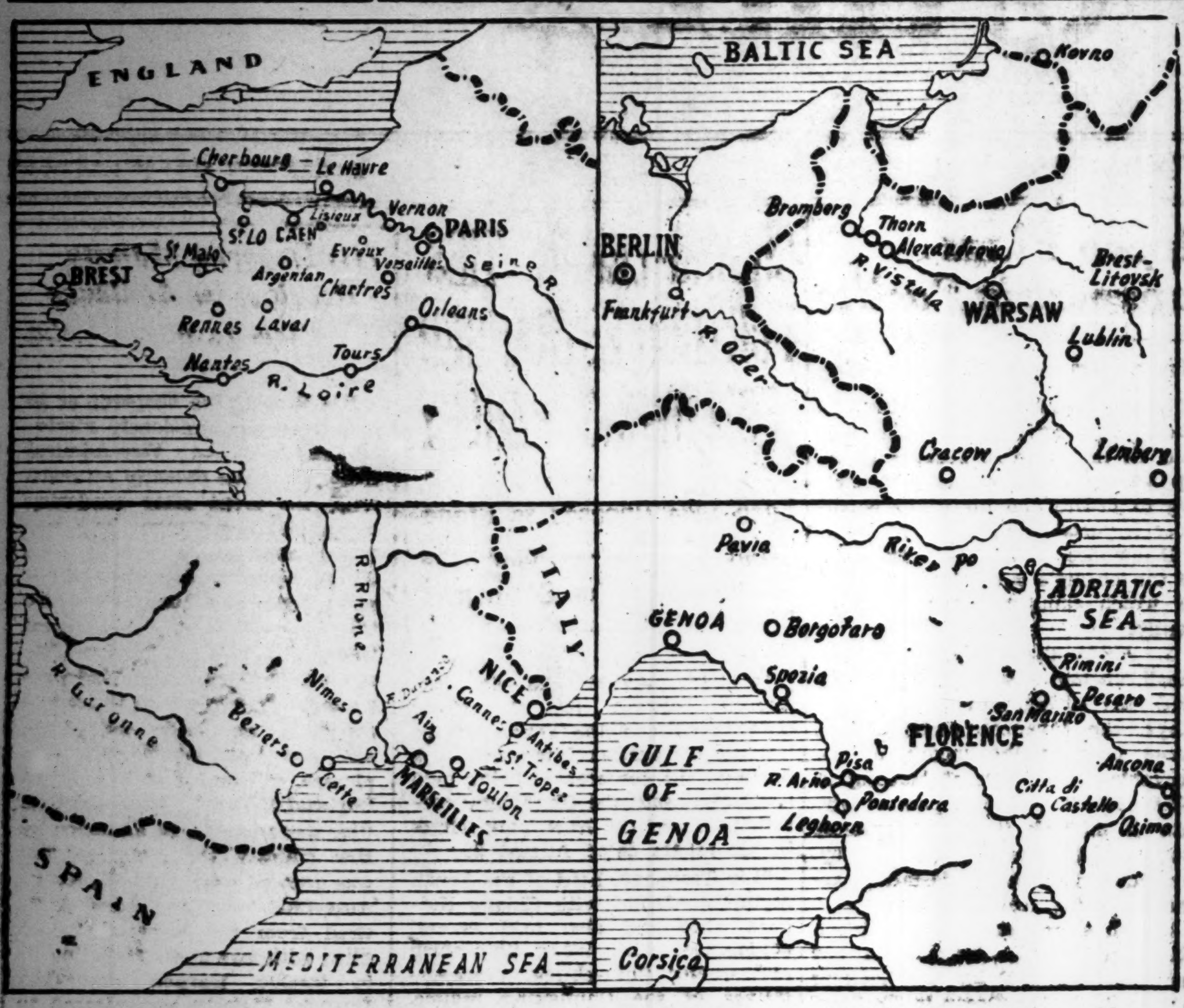
## French Terrorists Not Hindering Reich Military Operations

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Operations of the French Maquisards or terrorists which in enemy reports are considerably exaggerated have no operational significance, the German military spokesman declared today.

He stressed that the Maquisards are operating in the districts not occupied by German troops and are not hampering Reich military operations.

# Scene of Europe's Battle Fronts



The above shows the four European theaters of war where the German troops, strongly supported by the Luftwaffe, are reported to be putting up stubborn resistance against numerically superior forces.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

August 23

West of the lower Seine, the enemy in the Touques sector on both sides of Lisieux is advancing toward our detaching troops. At Evreux and west thereof as well as between the Eure and Seine, our divisions are offering stiff resistance against the enemy attacking with strong forces from the north and the enemy after having suffered heavy losses succeeded in gaining insignificant ground only. Our counter-attack against the enemy bridgehead north of Mantes threw the enemy further back across the river.

South of Paris, the enemy with strong forces attacked our advanced screening positions and pressed them back toward the Seine. Further to the south, fighting is in progress on the Yonne.

Our bombers and battleplane formations attacked with telling effect the enemy formations crossing the Seine north of Mantes and several pontoon bridges and fully laden ferries were destroyed.

In the waters north of Le Havre, our minesweepers and submarine chasers sank three British E-boats and damaged three others.

On the isle of Cecembre off St. Malo, our naval batteries are still offering stubborn resistance against the attacking enemy destroyer formation. Our patrol vessels downed seven enemy bombers over the French Atlantic coast, while two of our vessels were sunk by bomb hits.

In southern France, the garrison of Toulon is holding its own in embittered fighting with the attacking enemy. South of Durance, our divisions under strong enemy pressure detached themselves further toward the west according to orders.

In the mountain passes at the Franco-Italian border, several terrorist groups were thrown back with heavy casualties inflicted upon them and most of them were wiped out.

The V-1 retaliation fire is continued on London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday did not resume his break-through attempts in the Adriatic coastal sector.

In southern Bessarabia and Moldavia, the Soviets continued to attack with strong tank forces and mechanized units. German and Rumanian formations checked the enemy spearheads after deep penetrations at several points.

Northwest of Baranov, our troops excellently supported by artillery and Werfer batteries, smashed strong Soviet fighting groups, while southeast of Varka and northeast of Warsaw, renewed Soviet attempts at breaking through were foiled. A single German panzer division in these fights destroyed 52 enemy tanks.

Between the Bug and the Narev, the Soviets with strong tank forces and battleplane formations made another attack but were checked in the rear lines. In the penetration area west of Modohn, the Soviets after hard fighting were thrown back in counter-attack. Numerous enemy attacks west of Lake Pleskau were frustrated.

Our bomber and battleplane formations at focal points effectively supported the ground fighting. In low level attacks, they destroyed numerous enemy tanks and guns as well as several hundred vehicles. Fighter and flak formations downed 62 Soviet aircraft over the Eastern Front yesterday.

Seven enemy bombers were downed by our patrol vessels when British bombers attacked a German base in northern Norway. Four of these seven enemy aircraft were downed by a single German patrol boat.

In the Arctic, a U-boat sank an enemy cruiser of the Dido class.

American bombers attacked the Vienna area and several places in upper Silesia and German and Hungarian anti-aircraft defenses downed 57 enemy aircraft including 51 four-engined bombers. Last night, three more enemy bombers were downed over western Hungary.

### Menemencioglu Ill

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 23.—Numan Menemencioglu, the former Foreign Minister of Turkey, who has been suffering from poor health since his recent resignation is reported to be seriously ill, says an Ankara dispatch.

# SOVIETS INDIGNANT AT CHUNGKING VIEW

## Head of Chiang's Military Mission in U.S. Blames Moscow for Defeats

Domei

MOSCOW, August 22.—General Hsiung Shih-hui, head of the Chungking Military Mission stationed in the United States, at a public meeting held in Washington the other day, stated that the Soviet Union should partly be blamed for the Chungking army's defeats on the China front and his statement has aroused the indignation of the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the Soviet magazine War and Labor Class in its August 15 issue severely refuted Hsiung's unscrupulous remarks in the following vein:

"The Japanese summer offensive on the China front has put Chungking in an extremely difficult situation. The Japanese Forces in North China, having succeeded in effecting a juncture with other Units in Central China, are now launching operations on the Central China front. Japanese Army Units advancing southward have already occupied Changsha and Hengyang.

"According to a foreign correspondent's report from Chungking, the headquarters of the Chungking army being unable to stop the Japanese offensive even ordered the Hu Tsung-nan army, which was in charge of blockading the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border districts to resist against the Japanese. Hsiung told an International News Service reporter in Washington that the Soviet Union should hold itself responsible for the Chungking army's defeats in the summer offensive. However, he should know that it is impossible to improve the conditions in China by sowing such seeds of antipathy among its neighbors."

# EXILED JUGOSLAV REGIME SURRENDERS TO BROZOVICH

## Tito's National Liberation Committee Is Recognized as 'Interim Government'

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—An agreement has been reached between the National Liberation Committee headed by Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich and the exiled Jugoslav government of former King Peter, under which "Tito" has been recognized as the Commander-in-Chief and his committee as the "interim government" of Jugoslavia, according to British sources.

In this connection, it was revealed that in the statement issued by the National Liberation Committee, General Draja Mihailovich, War Minister of the exiled regime, has been branded as a "traitor." If these British reports are true, and there is no reason why they should not be, the exiled Jugoslav regime has definitely capitulated to "Tito," Moscow's representative, without having received a tangible assurance as to the maintenance of the exiled government. This is the view held by experts in Berlin where such a development has been predicted for some time.

# AMERICANS DEMAND TRUE FACTS OF WAR

## Washington Underrates Intelligence of U.S. Public, Complains Radio Commentator

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 23.—The demand on the part of the American public for the true facts regarding the war situation remains strong. This time it has been voiced by Henry J. Taylor, American commentator, who spoke over the radio from Sacramento, California, on August 23 to the following effect:

"The common denominator which seems to run through the public mind, as I analyze it, is doubt. Doubt of purposes, doubt about the past, the present and future of the war and of everything. This doubt can kill our confidence, not in our military victory but in the 'hope' to follow.

"The trouble originates in the philosophy of our Washington Government in this matter. A suspicion seems to exist in our elevated leadership at Washington that we ordinary Americans cannot understand things well enough to be fully trusted. This distrust seems to permeate Washington. And yet, we Americans can take the good with the bad; we can understand complicated affairs; we thoroughly understand their purposes.

"But the trouble is that Washington doesn't think so. When we're pessimistic they give us good news. When they think we're optimistic they give us bad news. They're always waiting for the psychological moment.

"If our public servants who are responsible for the conduct of the war will tell us the truth and nothing but the truth, we could and would do our own thinking. It is our war; it is the war of the American people against our mortal enemies abroad. We'll see to it that our Government does something, with our support, to perfect some kind of a lasting peace, come what may. We employ our public servants to conduct this struggle for our rights and the rights of mankind, with us and not above us.

"The ultimate ground on which the will of the nation depends is the spiritual and intellectual conviction of all of us that we are being told the plain and unvarnished truth. Integrity is what upholds all.

"Our Government has been setting a bad example of keeping Americans in the dark. Look at the Food Conference, the Bermuda Refugee Conference and the Bretton Wood Monetary Conference held in New Hampshire. We Americans want to join this war with our minds as well as with our hearts."

# FURIOUS KYUSHU DEFENSE SURPRISE TO FOE RAIDERS

## Powerful Anti-Aircraft Shell-Screen, Number of Fighter Planes Shock Enemy

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—American bombers met unexpected powerful resistance from the Japanese fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries during their raid on North Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on the evening of August 20, the headquarters of the U.S. 20th air corps in Washington declared, according to a report received here.

Meanwhile, a United Press correspondent, yesterday, quoting a report on the air attack obtained from an American pilot who took part in the raid from a secret B-29 base in western China, stated as follows:

"Sub-Lieutenant Barnes who took part in the daylight raid on Yawata said that he met more terrific anti-aircraft fire than on the occasion of the first raid on June 16. His comrade, also admitting the fact, stated that the shell-screen was so thick that American bombers were unable to fly over it. The fact noticeable in this raid was the great number of Japanese fighter planes that intercepted the B-29's. One pilot reported that one of the American formations was attacked by 15 fighters. The Japanese planes put up stout resistance from every direction against the 'super flying fortresses' which boast powerful equipment and high speed."

### Hit Loayoachwang

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—U.P. reports emanating from a secret base in western China say that at the time of the Yawata raid on August 20, a separate unit of B-29's bombed Laoyaochwang on the Lung-Hai Railway and Kaifeng, another point on the same line.

# *Inhuman Yankee Airmen Mercilessly Strafe Comrades of Downed Plane in Rabaul Attack*

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 24.—The ultra-inhuman nature of Americans was once again laid bare in a barbarous scene enacted here on August 18 when the crew of one of the American bombers raiding this base mercilessly strafed their comrades-in-arms helplessly drifting over the sea after their plane had been shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft battery during a daylight attack.

On that day, a large formation of enemy planes carried out an air raid on this base and many of the enemy machines were shot down or damaged by the Japanese defense units stationed on the island. Crew members of one of the enemy bombers shot down bailed out in parachutes and were drifting over the waters east of Rabaul.

Then an American plane appeared over the scene and began to circle around the drifting pilots at a very low altitude. The American airmen clutching the fragments of their destroyed plane, desperately asked for rescue, wavering their handkerchiefs and shouting at the top of their voice.

Then, a most strange thing happened. The plane zoomed down over the drifting pilots and then fired volleys of lead against them, apparently to prevent the military secrets from being disclosed to the Japanese in the event they capture the helpless pilots.

This outrageous act is an indication of the enemy's desperate and impetuous mentality.

# JAPANESE ADVANCE IN CHINA ADMITTED

## Nippon Units in Hengyang Area Approaching Cha River, Announces Chungking

Domei

CANTON, August 23.—The Japanese Forces in the Hengyang area are now divided into two groups, one advancing toward the Cha River, some 40 kilometers northwest of Hengyang and the other in the direction of a point some 30 kilometers northwest of the town, it was formally announced by the Chungking Military Council, according to a cable dispatched by Chungking's Chung Ying News Agency, today.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces on the central reaches of the Siang River have commenced their march to the southeast from Wuyi and are engaging Chungking troops in furious battle.

### China Reds Routed

Domei

TSINAN, August 22.—Furiously fighting in Tungwang on the Puhsien-Hotse-Chuyeh border for eight consecutive days against the Chinese Communist force, more than 100 times greater in number than the Japanese, a Japanese Unit under the command of Sergeant Sadao Takayasu inflicted a staggering blow on the enemy on August 12, exacting a heavy toll of 300 dead and 300 wounded.

Taking advantage of their numerical superiority, some 5,000 Chinese Communists of the Second Army stationed on the Shangtung-Hopeh line, which had been operating south of western Shangtung and the Shangtung-Hopeh border, started tenacious attacks on the Peace Preservation Units in Chungcheng, Hotse and Chengwu and their vicinity, early in August.

On August 5, some 3,000 Communist troops under Yang Yung tightly encircled the Takayasu Unit at Tungwang and madly opened fire against the Japanese. However, nothing daunted, the Japanese Unit launched ferocious counter-attacks against the numerically superior enemy force and during the ensuing eight-day combat exacted a heavy toll of the enemy.

On August 12, the Japanese succeeded in repulsing the enemy force which suffered 300 dead and 300 wounded during the combat. Only one was slightly wounded on the Japanese side.

# ABETZ IN EASTERN FRANCE

## Reich Envoy to Paris Moves to Undisclosed Town

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Most members of the French Government and Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris, have moved to a certain locality in Eastern France while diplomatic corps accredited to Vichy have also transferred to another place also in Eastern France, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman disclosed today.

The spokesman declared that for special reasons he could not specify these localities. He also declined to disclose information concerning the whereabouts of Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State.

Concerning Premier Pierre Laval, he stated that there had arisen some misunderstandings between Premier Laval and some of his colleagues regarding methods, but not concerning the aims of the French Government's policy. On the contrary, he stressed solidarity had been effected due to a common peril.

### Used 641 Invasion Ships

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—A total of 641 American merchant vessels of which 95 per cent were Liberty type participated in the anti-Axis invasion of southern France, the U.S. Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

# LOS ANGELES COURT IS SUPPORTING NISEI

## Asks U.S. Army Why They Cannot Return to Homes on Pacific Coast

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—American military authorities are now confronted with the necessity of answering to the Federal Court of Los Angeles for their continued refusal to permit the citizens of Japanese extraction to return to their homes in the Pacific coast states, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

Basing their action on the grounds of military necessity, these authorities forced all American citizens of Japanese parentage to move to the interior immediately following the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America.

Three American citizens of Japanese descent recently filed a complaint with the Federal Court of Los Angeles, declaring that the military authorities had violated the provisions of the American Constitution when they forced the American citizens of Japanese extraction to move into the interior from their homes in the Pacific coast states. In their stand these citizens were backed by the Federation for the Protection of American Citizenship.

Promptly taking up this complaint, the Federal Court today called upon Major-General Charles H. Bonesteel, Western Defense Commander, to explain why the military authorities have not permitted the citizens of Japanese extraction to leave the interior where they have been living under most unfavorable conditions, and return to their homes in the Pacific coast states.

# U.S. FACTORY ACCIDENTS

## 36,400 Killed Since Start of War, Reports A.F.L. Head

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Mounting industrial accidents among American laborers since the start of the current war were reported by William Green, President of American Federation of Labor, according to a Washington dispatch:

From the start of the present war up to the present, American workers suffered 4,681,700 casualties in accidents including 36,400 killed and 212,300 crippled. Furthermore, all those accidents have occurred in "safety fields."

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# BRITISH COAL PRICE CONTINUES TO RISE

## Resumption of Positive Efforts To Increase Output Stressed by Economist

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—The coal problem appears to be one of the biggest issues facing Britain today. The output of coal is continuing to decrease, while the price is going up. In this connection, the Economist on July 29 issued the following warning:

The price of coal is going up with a regularity that is tending to full criticism rather than cause alarm. After the rise of 3/- a ton on February 1, there will be a new advance of 4/- a ton on August 1. Like the previous increase this is a direct result of the higher wages granted by the mining industry's Wage Tribunal in an award to end awards.

Even if there are no further increases for some time, the British industry will be faced with a substantially higher fuel bill after the war than before, for the rise in the price of coal has outstripped that of many other vital industries.

The industries such as steel, cement, chemicals and some of the newer trades will be handicapped at a time when Britain will have to make a special effort to increase its industrial productivity.

Moreover, unlike the other industrialized countries such as the United States, Canada and Russia, Britain does not possess large reserves of water power that can be developed as an alternative to coal. The need for an increase in the productivity of the coal mining industry and, naturally, for greater efficiency in distribution and consumption has been stressed so often that it has become a mere commonplace. However, in view of the importance of the matter, positive efforts to increase the output of coal deserve to be started once more.

### British War Goods Robbed

Domei

GENEVA, August 23.—One of the the worst crime waves ever experienced in the course of this war is nearing its climax, writes the British weekly John Bull. At the urgent request of the Ministry of Aviation, the best detectives of Scotland Yard had been employed to find out about the gigantic thefts which were recently carried out in the military stores. Goods of all kinds and even war material had been stolen amounting to several hundred thousand pounds. At least one dozen firms selling used motor trucks were implicated in these thefts. The band of thieves is headed by a criminal for whom the British police have been searching for 25 years in vain. The stolen goods were sold on the black market at tremendous prices.

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# YOUNG EXPERT DIES IN ATOMS RESEARCH

### Odan, Aged 23, Killed in Explosion on Day He Succeeded in Experiment

Masaharu Odan, 23, assistant in the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University, successfully completed experiments on utilizing atomic energy in the construction of war arms on the morning of August 15. However, while engaged in further experiments in order to ascertain his success, he was fatally wounded in an accident at 4.25 p.m. on the same day and soon passed away. In recognition of his outstanding services in the field of science, Mr. Odan was posthumously promoted to the 6th Grade of the Higher Civil Service from the "Hannin Rank."

The late Mr. Odan was graduated from the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University in September, last year and remained in the same department to pursue further studies. In March, last year he became an assistant in the Science Department.

While he was still a student, he started a special research in atoms. Having completed his research, he began another experiment for utilizing atomic energy in the construction of military arms. With an ardent desire to respond to the urgent demand for the completion of his experiment he worked hard day and night in the face of the constant perils accompanying his work.

Due to his unflinching efforts and enthusiasm, the young scientist completed his experiment on the morning of August 15. Upon receipt of news of his success in such an amazingly short period, the university staff as well as students were overwhelmed with joy.

In the afternoon, Mr. Odan, in order to ascertain the result of his experiment, again took up his work. While engaged in experiments, he was fatally wounded in his chest and abdomen in an explosion at 4:25 p.m. He was immediately taken to hospital but died on the way. Thus, he died in his line of duty, having contributed enormously toward the improvement of arms.

In recognition of his services in the scientific field, he was posthumously given the title of assistant-professor at Tokyo Imperial University and simultaneously granted the 6th Order of the Higher Civil Service on the very day of his death. At the same time his thesis, which he had formerly presented for a doctorate having been recognized as satisfactory, he was given a doctor's degree in science.

Furthermore, the Education Minister will present a letter of commendation and a monetary gift in appreciation of Mr. Odan's contribution, it is further reported.

Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 2 p.m. on Tuesday under the sponsorship of the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University.

## LIEUT.-GENERAL HATTORI SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS

### Dies in Army Hospital in Manchoukuo; Funeral Services To Be Held on August 28

Lieutenant-General Gyotaro Hattori, staff member of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education of the War Ministry, died from illness at an Army hospital in Manchoukuo on August 12 at the age of 53.

Accompanied by Mrs. Teruko Hattori, the late Lieutenant-General's wife, and her son, the remains of the late Lieutenant-General will reach Tokyo Station at 10:30 a.m. today.

Under the supervision of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education, funeral services for the late Lieutenant-General Hattori will be solemnized at the Aoyama Funeral Hall according to Buddhist rites for one hour from 2 p.m. on August 28.

Hailing from Hyogo Prefecture, the late Lieutenant-General Hattori was graduated from the Army Staff College after which he served as a staff member of the Military Affairs Bureau, an instructor at the Army Engineering School, Chief of Staff of a Corps, and Unit Commander at the front.

While acting as Unit Commander at the front, Lieutenant-General Hattori became ill and had been undergoing medical treatment at an Army hospital in Manchoukuo where he died on August 12.

### Nanking Adviser Dies

Domei

NANKING, August 24.—Sei Yanagimachi, adviser to the Publicity Department of the National Government of China, who had been suffering from dysentery at the Tsingjen Hospital here, passed away yesterday afternoon. He was 50 years of age. Funeral services for the deceased will be held here on Saturday afternoon with Kuo Hsiu-feng, President of the Central Press Service, acting as chairman of the funeral committee.

## Braving Typhoons and Enemy Submarines, Wooden Ships From Java Arrive in Japan

Several wooden ships which had braved the scorching heat of the southern sun and the lashing fury of tropical squalls, quietly dropped anchor outside Osaka Harbor at a little past noon on August 21. These ships, which had been built in Java under the supervision of the Java Military Administration, are manned by crews of sun-burned Japanese and Indonesian seamen. There were a total of 15 Japanese and 30 Indonesians on these ships. While these vessels were lying at anchor alongside the No. 3 breakwater, the sturdy seamen related the hardships undergone during their journey through the submarine-infested waters of the South Seas.

Captain Seisaburo Masutani apologized for the anxiety caused to the various connected quarters due to the fact that they had arrived far behind schedule. Continuing he said, "We ran into a typhoon on the way and were tossed about quite a bit. The native seamen we have on board are all graduates of the Seamen's Training Institute in Java. I am certainly glad that we reached Osaka without a single mishap and with all the crew in the best of health.

"Each ship has a Japanese captain, engineer, mate and a gunner. The rest of the crew are all native inhabitants. The native seamen seem to be very happy to have come to Japan and they are studying Japanese earnestly.

"Shipyards have been established in many places in Java and wooden vessels are being constructed rapidly. I am looking forward to the day when ships built in Java will be manned solely by Javanese seamen and will ply the seas between the countries of Greater East Asia."

A Javanese by the name of Noluben, 29, who is the first mate on Captain Masutani's ship, spoke as follows:

"All the Indonesian people want to see Japan. As a seaman I have been enabled to observe the present conditions in Japan and upon my return home I shall tell my family and friends what I have seen and felt. I am sure a rosy future awaits Java, which has arisen as an integral unit of Greater East Asia under the guidance of Japan. In the same spirit that the Wild Eagles of Japan ram their planes against the enemy, we, too, want to be of service to Greater East Asia."

Another Indonesian seaman, a young man of 18 said, "We had a stiff time when we ran into a typhoon, but the hardships faded into nothing before my ardent wish to see Japan. I am greatly impressed by the stirring activity at Osaka Harbor. Next time I would like to make the trip with a crew comprised of my countrymen alone."

## AMERICANS IN INDIA WORRY BRITISHERS

### Yanks Attempting to Induce Indians to Hitch Their Currency to U.S. Dollar

The activity displayed by the Americans in India is obviously worrying British commercial circles, states a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

True, British papers can no longer afford to openly accuse the Americans of encroaching upon British interests, but occasionally bitter letters from their readers on the situation find their way into print. For instance, a British merchant with many years' experience in business in India wrote the following to a certain publication in London: "American manufacturers have realized the vast possibilities of the Indian market and will utilize them to the utmost as soon as conditions permit and the necessary shipping space is available. To this end their agents are visiting the country and are making investigations which will be concluded within four to six months."

Continuing, the writer of the letter admitted that the Indian market is open to anyone on equal terms, but he demanded that the necessity be pointed out to British manufacturers of drawing up adequate plans so that trade may be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

Meanwhile, according to a London Financial Times report, the Americans are already so sure of their position that they even suggested to the Indians their withdrawal from the sterling-bloc and to make themselves independent "in regard to currency."

This, translated into the sober language of the merchant, cannot mean anything but that India is to hitch her currency to the American dollar. An inducement thereto is the promise of huge dollar credits which various American quarters will make to Indians.

It is but natural that Britain looks upon these American activities with highly mixed feelings without, however, possessing the power to cope with them, the report concluded.

## Cable Briefs

**BOMBER DROPS BEER**

The suburbs of Adelaide, in South Australia, were subjected to a strange shower lately when beer, coca cola, eggs and oranges fell from the skies and into backyards and verandahs. The Santa Claus was a low-flying U.S. bomber. Unfortunately, however, the damage to property was considerable. One bottle fell through an open window and showered 6-year-old Marlene King with coca cola; little John King, 21 months, was in the backyard when a keg of beer hit a lemon tree nearby and took a good six feet out of the fence on its way to a neighbor's yard. Mr. Ryan was in his yard mending a chair when he heard the roar of the approaching bomber. He ducked out of the way just in time—three cartons of coca cola landed not far from where he had been. And so on ad infinitum.

**MAQUISARDS EXPLAINED**

Fifty per cent of the Maquisards in the Pyrenees are Spanish Communists, stated a French expert on Maquis affairs to Correspondent Rene Bayer in Hendaye. They are remnants of the Spanish Red Army who crossed the frontier into France when the Communist regime in Spain collapsed after the civil war, the Frenchman explained.

**CHAPLIN ENTERS BARRACKS**

The latest celebrity, or near-celebrity, to enter the ranks of the United States army is Sidney Chaplin, youngest son of Charles Chaplin. He is 18 years old and is the son of the famous movie comedian by his second wife.

## BRITISH LOSE LEAD IN SHIPPING FIELD

### Supplanted by U.S.; End of War Will Find Britain With Reduced Merchant Fleet

The longer the war lasts the more obvious does it become that behind the military alliance between the United States and Britain very serious economic differences are arising, states the German Economic Report, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

It was added that the United States claims to a coming American century comprise not only political leadership, but also absolute predominance in all questions of international economy. Continuing, the German Economic Report declared:

Britain's worries are particularly concerned with the shifting of the center of gravity in international shipping. Britain already began this war with a deficit of 2,000 vessels. Advocates of a strict free trade doctrine hold the protectionist policy of the British Government during the last 20 years responsible for this, which at the expense of shipping extended its protection to the industries at home.

However this may be, the fact that Britain will come out of this war with a greatly reduced merchant fleet cannot be denied. This was also strongly emphasized a short while ago by the British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, when he said, "The enemy has inflicted heavy losses on us so that the British merchant fleet will be far smaller than in 1939. The Americans, on the other hand, are in a position to build up a big merchant fleet."

Britain's traditional lead in shipping undoubtedly has already been lost to the United States in the course of this war, and in view of this fact all that Halifax can do is to make the modest proposal that "both countries reach an agreement on this problem."

The loss of British maritime power means to the future economy of Britain far more than a mere loss of prestige. Since British assets abroad to a large extent have been used up in the payment of war materials and as the extraordinarily high receipts from amortizations and interests will be lacking in the British balance sheet in future, Britain must look for a new source to finance her considerable peacetime imports. This essentially can be done only by means of exports.

Therefore, Britain after this war must do everything to revive her shipping services and her normal export trade, not so much in order to increase her living standard, but in order to secure her existence.

## ENVOY YAMAMOTO HELD VITAL POSTS

### Careers of New Ambassador To Bangkok, Takeuchi, Ando Outlined

Kumaichi Yamamoto, the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, is 56 years old and is a graduate of the East Asia Uni-Cultural College, Shanghai. Having passed the higher civil service examination, he served in the First Section of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office as permanent secretary. Later, he became third secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Turkey and upon returning to Japan served in the First Section of the Commercial Affairs Bureau.

He then, sojourned in England for some time serving in the Japanese Embassy there as second secretary. Upon the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, he was commissioned to the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo as first secretary. He then, returned to the Foreign Office as chief of the Fifth Section of the Investigation Bureau and later assumed the posts of Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau and East Asiatic Affairs Bureau.

In 1941, when Yosuke Matsuoka was Foreign Minister, he acted as Acting Foreign Vice-Minister pro tem during the illness of Foreign Vice-Minister Chuichi Ohashi. In August of the same year, he became Director of the American Affairs Bureau and participated in the negotiations between Japan and America.

In September, 1942, he again assumed the post of Acting Foreign Vice-Minister pro tem under General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister. He was later appointed Foreign Vice-Minister. For some time, he assumed the post of the Director of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau and concurrently the post of the Acting Director of the American Affairs Bureau.

With the installation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in November, 1942, he was appointed Vice-Minister of the same Ministry.

Shimpei Takeuchi, new Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, is 51 years of age. Upon graduating from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University, he served in the Finance Ministry. Later, he became chief of the Taxation Office in Nagano and Takasaki. After having been in Osaka and Tokyo as Director of the Tax Supervision Bureau, he served in the Financial Affairs Bureau.

For a while he was chief of the Economic Section of the Taxation Bureau and later as Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau.

During the Tojo Cabinet he assumed the post of the Assistant-Director of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. Following the installation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in November, 1942, he became the Director of the General Affairs Bureau.

Toshiro Ando who has been appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry is 48. In 1935, he became a private secretary to Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, and later was appointed chief of the Third Section of the Investigation Bureau. After serving in the Foreign Office, as chief of the Fourth Section of the Investigation Bureau and chief of the First Section of the European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau, he was dispatched to Italy as counselor to the Japanese Embassy there. Upon returning from Italy he became the Director of the European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau and in November, 1942, was appointed Director of the Treaties Bureau.

### Okayama Mayor Picked

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Takeuchi, retired, has been named as mayor of Okayama City by the City Assembly on August 23. The term of office of Tomojiro Kunitomi, the present Mayor, will expire on September 3.

## MORE MEMBERS NAMED

### Complete Lineup of Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps Given

With the appointment recently of Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps and of Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto as Chief of the Central Headquarters, efforts had been made to renovate and strengthen the lineup of officers of the Manhood Corps. Completing with the appointment of Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu as head of the Kyoto Corps on August 23, the new list of important officers for the Manhood Corps is as follows:

Vice-Presidents: Tadayoshi Obata, Junichiro Kobayashi, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, and Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu.

Advisers: Iichiro Tokutomi, General Iwane Matsui, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Shigeru Yoshida, and Kotaro Sengoku.

Directors: Sei Homma and 22 others.

## MOSLEMS IN BURMA SET UP ASSOCIATION

### Minister Bandoola U Sein Exhorts Them to Cooperate in War Effort

Domei

RANGOON, August 24.—A ceremony inaugurating the Maha Bama (Greater Burma) Burmese Moslem Association was held here yesterday attended by a number of Burmese Moslems of Lower Burma.

Present at the function were Bandoola U Sein, Welfare and Publicity Minister, and other high Government officials as well as prominent Burmese Moslem leaders.

Prayers were offered by all present for the health and welfare of all the leaders of the Burmese Government and for the perpetuation of Burma's independence as well as for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Following that the officers of the new association were elected.

U Thu Daw was elected first chairman and, in his inauguration speech, he stressed that the aim of the association is to render all-out help in the prosecution of the war and, with this end in view, the Burmese Moslems should exert utmost efforts to cooperate with the Government.

He also declared that in keeping with the desire of Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, that all the people of Burma should consider themselves as an integral part of Maha Bama, the 700,000 Burmese Moslems must be ready to follow his lead and his declared purpose of "One voice, one blood, and one order" till victory in the war is gained.

Minister Bandoola U Sein in a brief address reminded the Burmese Moslems that since the inauguration of the Maha Bama Asiayone all Burmese irrespective of creed, religion or party affiliations belong to one polity of Greater Burma and should work wholeheartedly for the perpetuation of Burma's hard-won independence.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the gathering led by Chairman U Thu Daw shouted, "Maha Bama" three times.

### Bagrianoff Sees Soviet Envoy

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Ivan Bagrianoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, conferred with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Sofia today, according to reports reaching here from the Bulgarian capital

## DETAILS DISCLOSED OF DECOUX' POWER

### Head of F.I.C. Has Full Authority Over All French Colonies In Pacific Area

Domei

SAIGON, August 24.—Various problems concerning the relationship between Japan and French Indo-China will henceforth be negotiated and settled without the French Government's approval as the result of the acquisition by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, of absolute powers for legislative, military, diplomatic and financial affairs of all French colonies in the Pacific area including New Caledonia.

The authority which was entrusted to Governor-General Decoux with the enforcement on August 20 of the French Law No. 90 by the Vichy Government is as comprehensive as that of the head of an independent State. Whereas the Governor-General had been invested with comparatively powerful legislative authority, the latest measure taken by the French Government has given him absolute authority to promulgate and enforce any law at any time deemed necessary.

Also, in respect to the foreign affairs of French Indo-China, Governor-General Decoux has acquired comprehensive diplomatic rights including those of concluding treaties with foreign countries, while formerly his diplomatic authority did not exceed that of an ambassador plenipotentiary.

In the field of military affairs, too, the Governor-General has now acquired the position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Land, Naval and Air Forces of French Indo-China.

Whereas taxation and the disposal of public and governmental lots used to be under the supervision of the Home Government, the rest of the colonies' financial affairs being under the Governor-General's authority, the latest transfer of absolute powers will enable the Governor-General to use all powers in financial management.

Moreover, Governor-General Decoux, who is concurrently the High Commissioner for all French colonies in the Pacific, has acquired full authority in regard to these colonies including New Caledonia.

Now that the problems concerning the Japan-French Indo-China relationship will be settled without Tokyo-Vichy negotiations as has been the case heretofore, a remarkable strengthening of the cooperative relations between Tokyo and Hanoi is expected.

## BARADI IS COMMENDED

### Asked to Work as Adviser to Nippon Embassy Research Organ in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—In recognition and appreciation of the services he had rendered to the defunct Bureau of Researches of the former Japanese Military Administration, Dr. Mauro Baradi, private secretary to Minister of Education Camilo Osias, has been requested to continue his work as adviser on the studies and researches of the new research section of the Japanese Embassy.

The request was made through Vice-Minister of Education Gabriel Manalac by Tateo Morishige, Counselor to the Japanese Embassy, in a letter commending the efficient cooperation as well as advice and assistance extended by Dr. Baradi to the erstwhile Research Committee of the Imperial Japanese Army which had been taken over by the Embassy.

The new Research Section, which is under the direct supervision of the Counselor, was formed recently with the help of Dr. Baradi for which the latter won the respect and admiration of the Japanese authorities. It is understood that Vice-Minister Manalac referred Counselor Morishige's letter to Minister Osias who readily endorsed the correspondence to Dr. Baradi and encouraged his private secretary to collaborate with the Embassy officials in any way he can to bolster friendly relations between Japan and the Philippines.

### Shigemitsu Sees Koiso

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called at the Prime Minister's official residence at 9 a.m. Thursday and conferred with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso.

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the Lower House, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso for conference at the latter's official residence at 10:20 a.m. Thursday.

### Teikoku Fuel Head Named

Miki Obuchi, President of the Teikoku Fuel Industry Company, has resigned and Motoe Takashima, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Toyo High Pressure Company, has been named as his successor.

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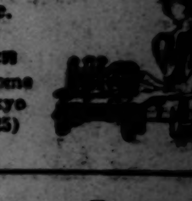

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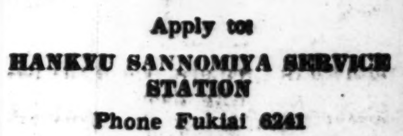

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1944

## The Policy of French Indo-China

Despite the tragic events now taking place in the French homeland, French Indo-China will continue to be the one portion of the French domain enjoying peace, tranquillity, and prosperity. Such is the assurance contained in the news that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, has been invested by his Home Government with absolute powers. Under his newly expanded authority the Governor-General will be able to deal directly with all matters pertaining to French Indo-China without referring to Vichy, which means that French Indo-China will enjoy a degree of autonomy which will save it from being drawn into the confusion and usurpation of authority which may come to prevail in France as the result of enemy invasion and domestic strife.

In accordance with his new authority, the Governor-General has already summoned the Supreme Council and the director-generals of all the provinces to consult with him concerning the problems now facing French Indo-China as the result of the situation in France. But what the basic attitude of the French Indo-China Government-General will be has already been indicated by the statement broadcast over the radio from Saigon simultaneously with the announcement of the Governor-General's new powers.

The keynote of this statement is that there will be no change in the policies which have been pursued by French Indo-China for some years past. Since the beginning of the European war, French Indo-China has recognized increasingly the fact that it could no longer rely upon support from Europe and that it would have to work out its own salvation, which obviously could be done only in cooperation with friendly neighboring nations. Consequently French Indo-China has come to identify itself increasingly closely with the Greater East Asiatic community of nations and to cooperate increasingly closely with Japan.

Now in this latest statement, French Indo-China has expressed its intention not only to continue this policy but even to strengthen its cooperation with Japan in the future. For even if the French homeland should be ravaged by invaders, the cooperation and protection of Japan will be able to preserve for French Indo-China the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity which it has found as a member of the Greater East Asiatic region.

This statement of policy on the part of French Indo-China, coupled with the changes made in the authority of the Governor-General, is manifestly wise, realistic, and practical. It conforms to the actualities of the situation and provides the best practical means of safeguarding the interests of French Indo-China. At the same time it is gratifying to Japan and the rest of the countries of East Asia, for it is a guarantee that European disorders will not be extended to Indo-China to disturb the mutually beneficial relations which have been built up among the neighborly nations of Greater East Asia.

## The Blame for the Pearl Harbor Debacle

Representative Ralph Church's damning accusation in Congress on August 21 that "the people really responsible for the Pearl Harbor catastrophe were here in Washington on December 7 and not in the Pacific" gives a meaningful clue into the reason for President Franklin Roosevelt's postponement of the court-martial of Major-General Walter Short and Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel until after the November elections.

This latest disclosure, coupled with the recent charge of Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York that somebody is being "covered up" would apparently indicate that there is more than a body of superficial evidence proving that the responsibility for the disgraceful naval disaster at Pearl Harbor does not solely lie with Major-General Short and Rear-Admiral Kimmel. Even the Roberts Report written by one of the august members of the highest court of law, Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, has now been branded by Representative Church as "a political document" which does not present the truth but untruths and half truths. Another astonishing fact, also disclosed by Representative Church, is that one Lieutenant Kermit A. Tyler who was guilty of dereliction of duty for his failure to relay the message regarding the approaching enemy planes to his headquarters has subsequently been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

These revelations potently suggest that a fuller investigation may well prove that the Administration itself is directly responsible for the Pearl Harbor disaster. Even the Roberts Report leaves room for doubt as to whether President Roosevelt had fulfilled his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces when he was fully aware, as the American White Paper, Peace and War, reveals, that the Washington Note of November 26, 1941, to Japan was tantamount to an ultimatum. The question that may well be asked by the American public is whether under the circumstances the High Command at Washington had taken satisfactory precautions against the eventuality which it was precipitating. The Roberts Report would seem to indicate that the Administration not only failed to send instructions to the Hawaiian Command which were specific enough but also failed to see to it that they were fully carried out.

There is undoubtedly another reason why the Administration is not so desirous of holding a more detailed investigation into the causes of the Pearl Harbor tragedy, for a dispassionate examination will reveal American responsibility for the war. The November 26, 1941 Note of the United States to Japan was a clear ultimatum. It repudiated all the conciliatory proposals advanced by Japan and left her no choice but to submit or to fight. That the United States did not commit the first overt act of war cannot absolve her of the real responsibility for the Pacific conflict. The Roberts Report pointedly reveals that the United States, in order to place the onus of the war's precipitation upon Japan's shoulders, deliberately jockeyed Japan into a position where the latter was forced to deal the first military blow.

Well may Representative Church claim that when the full story of the Pearl Harbor fiasco is told it will shock the world. The Administration obviously cannot afford to expose the full facts of the case to public scrutiny now as President Roosevelt's fourth-term is at stake in the November elections. Neither does it dare to reveal its own treachery in dragging the American people needlessly into the war. Perhaps these reasons may even prompt the Administration to defer the court-martial of Major-General Short and Rear-Admiral Kimmel till after the war.

## A Year Ago Today

August 25, 1943

The Imperial Headquarters announced today that Imperial Air Units in the China area attacked Chungking and Wanhsien, about 200 kilometers down-stream on the Yangtze from Chungking on August 23 and pounded the enemy military establishments with telling effect.

Fires were started in Chungking's factory zone and eight fighter planes of the enemy were shot down during the attack.

In the assault on Wanhsien, our planes set fire to the enemy's wharf and military establishments, besides damaging one large-sized vessel and sinking several small-sized vessels.

## THE RACIAL POLICY FOR GREATER EAST ASIA

### Consolidation Into One Asiatic Race Advocated by Author

**By NOBUHIRO MATSUMOTO**
**Professor at Keio University**

Greater East Asia includes within its bounds a large number of races and an equally large number of cultures, making it necessary for the formation of an appropriate policy for each group. The first step in this direction requires a full understanding of the peculiarities of each race, one which is seemingly simple and yet difficult, for such an understanding can be attained only after a careful and long period of study. People have a tendency to set their own standards and judge others accordingly. But there is no uniformity in the characteristics of the peoples of the world. It is not unusual to have a well-intentioned policy in relation to a certain race turn out to have the opposite effects. However, fundamentally, sentiments and thought of various races must be common to all, though varying in their outward manifestations according to their peculiar environments and cultural progress. Thus a deep understanding of the delicate racial psychology is essential.

The cultures of the peoples of East Asia are in various stages, some being backward, while others enjoy a comparatively advanced level of living, having absorbed the Western civilization sufficiently to the extent of comparing favorably with it. But, generally speaking, it is clear that East Asia is still in a retarded stage, having been overwhelmed by the Occidental Powers, resulting in their administrative subordination.

Thus, before all else, the peoples of East Asia must be educated and made to appreciate modern culture. The propagation of learning through national education, together with the establishment of more industrial and cultural schools to raise the material and spiritual knowledge of the peoples should be undertaken by the respective governments. The Western Powers had subjugated the peoples under them, never permitting them to rise above the level of bare existence.

Visiting Taiwan, I was struck by the amazing economic and social progress of the native peoples there. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a Dutch East Indies official, visiting in Taiwan, said; "We never treat the natives so well as this. Our policy is to have a wide gulf between the dominating and subordinate classes. It will be our undoing if we take the course now being followed in Taiwan." The war has already proved which of the two policies, ours or that of the Dutch is superior.

**General Education Necessary**

The inherent cultural characteristics of the race determine to a great extent the benefits or detriments of higher education for the native population. There is much doubt as to whether all the races of East Asia are able to absorb it. Perhaps it would be wisest to place such facilities at the disposal only of those sufficiently advanced in character and intelligence to appreciate it. But, a general education is absolutely necessary to elevate the intellect of the greater portion of the races—it is an essential factor in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Plans for the improvement of the economic life of the peoples is also necessary. But the question arises as to whether economic independence, once established, will result in clashes with the economic policies of neighboring countries. If the peoples cooperate, however, they will be able to enjoy a far more prosperous economic life than before.

The peoples of Greater East Asia should have each its proper place in the New Order; there shall be no inhuman exploitation as existed during the days of Western rule. But absolute freedom of industrial development is bound to bring about clashes between neighboring peoples. For example, if the Japanese fishermen should advance into the shell-fishing areas of the inner Southern Sea regions, where the native peoples make their living, the modern methods of the Japanese would soon reduce them to misery. Thus the Japanese Government has prohibited the encroachment by Japanese fishermen into these waters. Tragic incidents would soon arise if such steps were not taken. However, though in general it is necessary to protect the backward native methods from the onslaught of modern science, there are times when from considerations of the defense of Greater East Asia such policies must be sacrificed, as in the case of certain vital war materials. All races must forget their own interests when it is necessary to act for the benefit of the whole, and cooperate toward the joint security of East Asia.

The racial policy in East Asia should fundamentally take into consideration the interests of the various groups together with the ideas of a new synthetic body—the East Asia race. Inter-racial relations are extremely delicate.

A study of conditions in ancient times show that commodities were exchanged between nations which had no direct intercourse, by various methods. Races in areas not under the administration of China sent tributes to the Chinese Court, and a vast economic bloc was formed. Administrative activities of the ancient country of Eastern Indo-China were limited to the coastal regions, but through friendly relationships with the uncivilized peoples in the inland regions, she was able to obtain supplies of materials with which she carried on trade with China and India.

Thus, through economic activities extending over a vast area, the various peoples came into contact with each other, leading to mixtures of the different characteristics of each. The Mongolian strain may be seen in the physical build of the peoples over a wide region from the southern slopes of the Himalayas to the Minahasa peoples of Celebes, who greatly resemble the Japanese. Linguists divide the languages of East Asia into the north and south, but there is not much difference between the two, with similarities being found in many respects. In religion, too, the races have much in common, such as the ideology of ancestral worship, shamanism and tabu. The same may be said of customs. In fact there are sufficient points of similarities found among the various races, influenced by nature and history, to place them all into one category—the Greater East Asia race—for their physical build as well as their culture have much in common.

There are many favorable conditions for the consolidation, but the question arises as to what form the synthetic body will take. If all the races were interested only in the development of their own cultures, the cooperative move would soon collapse. As the Assembly of Greater East Asia declared, the countries of Greater East Asia should, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia as a whole. Each race must develop sufficiently, awaken themselves to the common culture of Asia, and become consolidated as one great race. The ultimate purpose of the current war is the protection of the culture of Asia. Should Asia collapse now, the revival of her rich culture will be hopeless.

# As Germany Views the Second Front

## Reich Meets Anglo-American Invasion With Calmness Confident of Final Victory

**By TSUNEJIRO HAMADA**

What is the attitude of the Germans toward the Second Front? How do they view the operations in Western Europe at present? The Second Front operations which began on June 6 has been considered by the German authorities in relation to the operations on the Eastern Front, the Italian Front and the anti-Axis air war against Germany. This explanation may sound on the surface to be prosaic but, on the other hand, this explanation reveals the attitude of the German leaders who are taking a broad, bird's-eye view of the whole picture.

On October 7, 1943, Fuehrer Hitler, in his speech at the National Socialist Party meeting, stated: "Arms, leadership and the will to persevere will determine the war. The German people have burned the bridges behind them and there is only one course for them which is to advance ahead. No matter how far the goal may seem, we must persevere." Again, on November 8 of the same year, he declared: "No matter what may occur, the German people will surmount all difficulties in their path to achieve victory. Although our hands may not reach America, the country responsible for the war is at present within our reach. I will not lose any hope, come what may. This is a test of German loyalty and honor. The German people and army who will not allow treachery within Germany have completed their preparations for defense."

Fuehrer Hitler's views in regard to the Second Front after the Anglo-American landings on France were contained in the telegram to former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. The telegram stated: "The German army, amply prepared, looked confidently to this day of the Anglo-Saxon invasion. As a result of their successes in their operations the confidence of the German army to smash the enemy has been strengthened."

Next, to cite the statement of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. On December 8, 1943 at the Japanese press meeting, he said: "Victory will not be gained by the power of gold of the New York market but through the spiritual power of the officers and men of the Japanese and the German forces." This statement more than anything else brings out clearly to the surface the fact that the Germans have faith in victory through military decision.

**German Army Confident**

After the landing operations on Western Europe on June 6, Ribbentrop said in his telegram to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu: "The success attained by the German army in the fierce fighting during the first few days has given it confidence in crushing the enemy. The German army confident that, although the fighting will become fiercer in the future, as long as the armies of Japan and Germany fight on with the same determination and confidence in victory, they cannot but achieve their common victory."

Among the leaders of the German people, Propaganda Minister Goebbels has been voicing oftener opinions regarding the Second Front operations. Before Japanese pressmen in Berlin on January 3 of this year, he said: "The question whether this year will be the decisive year or not will be determined by the attitude of the anti-Axis forces. The German military forces and equipment are prepared. The retaliation against the Anglo-American air raids on Germany will be made at the proper time. As it will be on a grand scale, the Anglo-Americans may regret that they ever undertook the terror raids against Germany." It is obvious from this statement that (1) strong defensive measures have been taken by Germany which is confident that the Anglo-American Second Front has only to be crushed and (2) that this defense had been pushed quite far by the time Goebbels mentioned about the coming retaliation.

Since the Anglo-American armies started their landing operations, the Germans have begun to employ their new secret weapon, the V-1 bombs. In Das Reich, on June 22, Goebbels said: "The present retaliation attacks are only a prelude to what is coming. A more effective new weapon will be employed at the proper time. To us, the most important problem is permanent safety and security, and we are fighting not only for our country but also for Europe."

**Coolly Advance Preparations**

From all these speeches, it will be seen that the Germans are not placing great importance on the Second Front operations alone but that they have their eyes fixed on whole Europe. Without becoming unduly excited over the Second Front phenomenon, the Germans coolly and with decision have advanced their preparations.

On December 8, 1943, Ribbentrop, before the Japanese newspapermen in Germany, stated that "The Second Front issue has come to the surface since the Teheran conference but the Germans have for some months back taken ample preparations." This is corroborated from the fact that Field Marshals Runstedt and Rommel have from time to time since last summer made inspection tours of the Western Front defenses.

Field-Marshal Rommel, in the spring of this year, on commenting on the fortifications on the Western Front stated that improvements after improvements have been made and that new weapons and installations have been put in, with the result that he has had to make inspections over and over again over the same territory. He said: "I am especially happy over the spirit of the German soldiers displayed during the construction of the fortifications. Even the youngest of them were equal to the older seasoned fighters, all of them anxious for the day of decisive battle. There is a big difference between 1918 and today and as long as we have the troops as we have now, I am confident of accomplishing anything."

According to the unofficial announcement of the German quarters in the middle part of May, the line-up of the German Commander-in-Chief was as follows: Supreme Commander in Western Europe, Field-Marshal Rundstedt; Commander of the B Army Group, Field-Marshal Rommel; Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Southern France, Brauskowitsch; Commander-in-Chief of the air force in Western Europe Sperrle; Commander-in-Chief of the Naval defense forces, Admiral Kranke; Commander-in-Chief of the tank units, General Schueppensburg.

According to the enemy sources, the line-up was as follows: Norway, General Falkenhorst; Finland, Dietl; Balkans, Field-Marshal Weichs; Italy, Field-Marshal Kesserling; Western Europe, Field-Marshal Rundstedt; and the reserve forces, General Fromm. (Editor's Note: Recently Field-Marshal Rundstedt was replaced by Field-Marshal von Kluge, and General Fromm by General Himmler.)

**Number of Divisions**

Although the Germans themselves have announced that they have sent reinforcements to the Western Front, it is not known how large this force is. But this may be indirectly ascertained by examining the extent of the Anglo-American preparations for the Second Front operations. That is because Germany must have countered every Anglo-American placements with a similar reinforcement. According to the German unofficial announcement, the enemy forces in England were: 50 English divisions, 20 American divisions and four other divisions totaling in all 74 divisions. The number of British aircraft (fighters) was estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 planes and American planes (heavy bombers) were put at 5,000, or a total of 11,000 to 12,000 planes. In the Italian and Sardinia areas, the army forces were as follows: 21 British divisions; 15 American divisions and 30 other divisions, making a total of 66 divisions. The number of planes here was 2,000 British and 2,000 American or a total of 4,000 planes. In the eastern Mediterranean area, the army forces were 7 British divisions and 9 other divisions, making a total of 16 divisions while the planes numbered 1,000.

In the North African Front operations, General Montgomery did not start his advance except with the aid of naval guns and the air arm and would never go beyond the radius of the striking power of the anti-Axis fighters and never till his commissary line was secure. In the Second Front operations, too, the enemy has mobilized a vast air power. On the first day of the landing operations, the German air force did not take active participation in the fight. It was not till the second day that the German air force became active.

The Anglo-Americans took advantage of their sea and air supremacy and the favorable tide and moon's age to start their landing operations. The disadvantage of the Germans is of course their lack of sea supremacy. The Germans have nevertheless begun their fierce resistance, never losing sight of the entire war picture. On June 15, they started their V-1 attacks on England.

The strength of the Germans is in the war-first principle, Fuehrer Hitler's love for his soldiers, the new strategy of the Germans and their spiritual fortitude. Since Waterloo took place 100 kilometers inland from the coast, the Germans look with calmness toward the war situation on the Western Front.

## ROOSEVELT'S TEHERAN DIPLOMACY

### U.S.S.R. Unlikely to Accept F.D.R.'s Plebiscite Formula

**Part III**

Roosevelt has a taste for a visual illustration. Fifty-seven varieties of proposals and suggestions were tossed about during the session. The President might pick up one, remarking to his fellow conferees, "I like this, it seems good to me." The Prime Minister might push this one aside, picking up another nearer his fancy, while the Marshal, reflecting both, might fish out a third.

Chewing over ideas with utmost frankness, as a sample of procedure, consider the blue print for freedom of the Baltic thrown on the table by the President. Addressing Stalin, he supposed that the Russians had a vital interest in keeping that sea open to their commerce. Stalin agreed, adding that he had no misgiving about an outlet to the Atlantic by way of Kattegat and Skagerrak. The Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, he was confident, would, as in the past, wish to see the Baltic free to ships of all nations. Into this utterance the President read an assurance that the Russian had no desire to disturb the independence of Scandinavia.

Roosevelt's improvisation fascinated Stalin. At its conclusion, he arose, lumbered around the table, and gravely shook hands with the President, saying "that is a solution, the right thing to do." Churchill was reserved. He thought the idea fruitful, worthy of further consideration, but added, "we don't, of course, have to deal with it now." So it went, the situation being kept, as the President puts it, fluid.

If Stalin wished to present the Kremlin's point of view regarding Poland, its boundaries and attitude of its government in exile, he had a hearing, plus a free discussion, but no assent by the others. One of the impressions brought back by the President was that he had somewhat mollified the Russian's sharp disapproval of the Polish government. Out of the talks, he gathered also that Stalin was genuinely committed to a free Finland, provided the Finns behaved tractably, and offered him no menace.

**Balkan Problems Discussed**

The problems of the Mediterranean were not slighted, nor were those of the Balkans where the Soviet Union claims a special interest. At one point, Stalin, addressing Churchill, observed in effect that as the British had not done so well in managing the Balkans, why not give Russia a whirl at it?

As with specific settlements, the conversation centering on the United Nations was discursive. Some attention was given to mechanics of organization, some to structure and some to methodology, means of defining borders, for example, and providing for the administration of strategically important but politically weak countries or regions.

The current thinking on the future world political relationship stresses faith in the instrumentalities of the League of Nation's plebiscite and mandate. At December's first session, arguments for the trusteeship principle gained ground. The plebiscite formula for determining the sovereignty of land dispute, being touchy with reference to Russia, was examined with less freedom. President Roosevelt's plebiscite doctrine, based on the League of Nations' practice after the last war, mixed the German and Polish province of Silesia. To note one example, it demands open impartial elections conducted not by parties' interests but by an international authority.

The Soviet Union's claims to the absorption of the Baltic States and Eastern Poland in so far as it has any legal base on the elections conducted by the occupying authority under conditions of duress would have been wholly unacceptable to the League.

It is a curious commentary on the Soviet statecraft that the Kremlin declined to lay any claim to these territories by right by conquest which is a valid method of acquisition under international law, preferring to assert its claim on the shadowy basis of elections that have no objective merits whatsoever.

Stressing for fluidity at Teheran, the President likewise advocated flexibility in the postwar relationship. Not ideology, he is looking not for something that seems attractive on paper but for something that will work. His view of the postwar world is essentially pragmatic. President Roosevelt, unlike Henry Wallace, is not primarily addicted to what professors call welfare of politics.

**Policing of Peace**

It appears that he still opposes a strongly bureaucratic United Nations with a capital of its own poised on a marble piece such as that of Geneva. Assuredly he is against an independent United Nations' air, sea or land forces owing allegiance directly to such an international authority. The policing of peace and the maintenance of world order in any foreseeable future should, as he sees it, be accomplished by military forces of the great powers with incidental help from the smaller nations carrying out instructions from the United Nations but under their own commanders and flags.

Anything beyond that is to the President, at this stage of international development, "nonsense." Looking about him he sees no evidence that the British or Russians, to say nothing of ourselves, are prepared to surrender the command of their foreign policy which rests on their military forces to an unsubstantial political invention such as super-state. It would be absurd to suppose that the President with the comprehensive information of the world at large does not fully appreciate the differences of the poiltical developments, economic pressure and cultural standards between the great powers of the West and Russia and China. He is willing to settle for the lowest common denominator what he conceives to be an overpowering need and desire for peace among the great powers as the foundation for a world society.

As for the structure of the United Nations' permanent organization he draws largely on his own experience on Pan-American matters. With reference to the United Nations' headquarters, he would have a succession of temporary capitals, the sites where plenary conferences will take place, rather than a settled habitat.

The loose association of the American Republics owes, in his opinion, part of its durability to American capital as a focus for intrigue in diplomacy.

Russia is at the moment undecipherable. The dynamics of world Communist revoluton may have run down, yet there are in Russia nationalist forces of expansion that antedate the October Revolution, responsible for the imperialistic thrust that carried Moscow's dukes and their elite from the Baltic to that Far East in two centuries.

The President, staking much on his good neighbor diplomacy with Moscow, has been undertaking to convince the Russians of two things, the good faith of this country and the need of the Soviet Union for a framework of peace, which will remove distrust and causes of war wherever possible.

(End)

## Fruits of Wisdom

"Know thyself" means this, that you get acquainted with what you know, and what you can do.—Menander.

• • •

If you light upon an impertinent talker, that sticks to you like a burr, deal freely with him, break off the discourse, and pursue your business.—Plutarch.

• • •

The cause of all the blunders committed by man arises from excessive self-love.—He who intends to be a great man ought to love neither himself nor his own things, but only what is just, whether it happens to be done by himself or by another.—Plato.

## WHITHER FRANCE?

### Britain Stands as Potential Danger to French Nation

**By SHIRO MACHIDA**

**Editor's Note: Shiro Machida, an authority on French affairs, was the Paris correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun from 1920 to 1924. After his return from France, he became head of the Foreign Department of the same journal and later a member of its Editorial Committee. In October, 1937, he was dispatched to France by the Japanese Government on a mission to explain Japan's position in the China Affair and returned in August of the following year. At present he is an honorary member of the Asahi Shimbun and the Managing-Director of the Japan-France Doshikai. He is also the author of the book "Unshakable France."**

The minds of the French people today are fixed on one thought: their future. What does it hold for them? Hope? Even the French themselves perhaps do not know the real answer.

The answer to this question, difficult though it undoubtedly is, is to be found in France's past rather than in her present. My trip to France during the years 1937 and 1938 seems to give me a glimpse into the future of the French people.

In 1937 I went to France at the request of the Japanese Government, my mission being to explain to the people of that country the aims and hopes of Japan in her conflict with China. Just before I left, however, an influential French resident in Tokyo gave me some pertinent advice. He told me that I should be wasting my efforts if I were to try to divorce France from Britain.

That advice contained a truism that has long characterized the relations of these two countries for many years. Yet—though it was totally beyond my power to separate France from Britain and make the former an ally of Japan, it struck me as odd that France which, since the first World War, had been made the victim of Britain's selfish policy, should ever want to collaborate with perfidious Albion. I wanted to know, too, the psychological reaction of the French people toward the duplicity of the British.

Thus it was that I called on Millet, chairman of the military affairs committee in the French Chamber of Deputies. At that time France was, as it may be recalled, placed in a delicate diplomatic position regarding Italy's Ethiopian campaign. French Foreign Minister Laval was, of course, favoring collaboration with Italy and was responsible for the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Agreement. He attempted to maintain a semblance of cooperation between the two countries by giving tacit recognition to Italian ambitions. Millet and his radical party, however, were opposed.

**Forced to Remain Quiet**

But when the Ethiopian War did break out, France was forced to remain on the side-lines due to the aggressive attitude of Britain toward Italy. With these facts before me, I approached Millet. He apparently completely misunderstood the object of my visit and immediately launched into a tirade on Italy's attitude, denouncing it from the standpoint of international faith. But when I asked him why it was that France did not object to the rearmament and the march of Germany into the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland, he confessed that this was a demonstration of France's weak attitude which was the cause of the then prevailing confusion. The moral of my conversations with Millet seemed to be this: If France had decided to fight Germany for advancing into the Rhineland and rearming herself, France would have had to fight alone, for it was clear that Britain, thinking only of her own interests, would not have gone to her rescue.

A further appreciation of the difficult international position of the French people can be understood by studying the triangular relations among France, Britain, and Germany. France, for instance, realizes that the British are a deceitful people. Yet she cannot go to the point of entering into an alliance with the German people because of their past enmity and the conflict between Germanism and Latinism. But in the Anglo-French policies toward Germany, there is another element which again places France in an awkward position. France's policy toward Germany has had for its object the maintenance of an equilibrium in armaments, but in the case of Britain's policy toward the Reich, mercantilism is the deciding factor. Thus, to Britain France is only a stabilizing factor; on the other hand, France sees in Britain a potential danger to her own existence.

The future of the French people is thus marred by these inexorable and intricate diplomatic factors. Yet the French people have no reasons to be discouraged. France can still become a great force in the history of the world as the premier cultural nation.